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Abstract

The objectives of the study were to determine the contribution of stem reserves to grain filling in a triticale cultivar and lines under drought stress conditions created at post-anthesis stage by chemical desiccant application such as potassium chlorate (4%). The study was conducted with completely random block design replicated three times at Southern Marmara Region in 2005 and 2006. In this study, dry matter translocation (DMT- mg grain⁻¹), dry matter translocations efficiency (DMTE-%), rate of grain weight reduction (RGWR-%), mean productivity (MP- kg ha⁻¹) and seed yield tolerance (SYT- kg ha⁻¹) were determined. Two-year averages indicated that the lines C9 and N x E (3) were more drought resistant than the other genotypes in respect of DMT, RGWR, MP and SYT.